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Peter A. Mottur

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EXAMINER

RAO, ANAND SHASHIKANT

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2613

DATE MAILED: 07/27/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/912,869

Applicant(s)

MOTTUR ET AL.

Examiner

Andy S. Rao

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☐ Responsive to communication(s) filed on \_\_\_\_.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 66-127 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 66-127 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on \_\_\_\_ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
  2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_.
  3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

\* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date \_\_\_\_.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_.

## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114***

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 5/16/05 has been entered.
2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 66-69, 71-84 104, and 106-127 as filed on 5/16/05 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

### ***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102***

(e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

(e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent.

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act of 1999 (AIPA) and the Intellectual Property and High Technology Technical Amendments Act of 2002 do not apply when the reference is a U.S. patent resulting directly or indirectly from an international application filed before November 29, 2000. Therefore, the prior art date of the reference is determined under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

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3. Claims 85-91, and 111-118 remain rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Amini et al., (hereinafter referred to as "Amini").

Amini discloses a method (Amini: column 20, lines 1-20) for administering control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: associating at least one queue with the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51); receiving a request from the at least one user of the for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-20); associating the request with one of the least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 35-63); conditionally placing the at least one network user in the at least one queue associated with the request (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67; column 14, lines 1-17), as in claim 85.

Regarding claim 86, Amini discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 13-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 87, Amini discloses determining whether the network user is a subscriber or non-subscriber (Amini: column 6, lines 25-35), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 88, Amini discloses determining if the network user can usurp control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 89, Amini discloses associated a camera control time interval with a request (Amini: column 8, lines 12-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 90-91, Amini discloses providing an indication to assume camera control to the at least one network user (Amini: column 9, lines 25-47), as in the claims.

Amini discloses a computer product (Amini: column 8, lines 50-55) for administering control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least

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one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the computer product disposed on a computer readable medium (Amini: column 7, lines 20-24) and having instructions for causing a processor to: associate at least one queue with the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51); receive a request from the at least one user of the for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-20); associate the request with one of the least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 35-63); conditionally place the at least one network user in the at least one queue associated with the request (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67; column 14, lines 1-17), as in claim 111.

Regarding claim 112, Amini discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 13-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 113, Amini discloses determining whether the network user is a subscriber or non-subscriber (Amini: column 6, lines 25-35), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 114, Amini discloses determining if the network user can usurp control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 115, Amini discloses associated a camera control time interval with a request (Amini: column 8, lines 12-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 116, Amini discloses determining that the network user is authorized to request control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 60-67), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 117-118, Amini discloses providing an indication to assume camera control to the at least one network user (Amini: column 9, lines 25-47), as in the claims.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

4. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

5. Claims 66-69, 71-84, 92-104, 106-110, and 119-127 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Amini et al., (hereinafter referred to as "Amini") in view of Kamei.

Amini discloses a method for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: providing at least one network link between the at least one camera and the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20); providing at least one interface to the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 26-43), the at least one interface for generating variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63); and providing variable speed controls commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 8, lines 64-68), as in claim 66. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position within the control area, as in the claim. Kamei discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user (Kamei: column 3, lines 60-68; column 4, lines 1-35) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Kamei: column 6, lines 1-10) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Kamei: column 4, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Kamei: column 1, lines 20-41). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to

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incorporate the Kamei cursor and control area implementation into the Amini method in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras.

The Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 66.

Regarding claim 67, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the network link is at least one of fiber optic, infrared, satellite, radio frequency, microwave cable, and internet protocol communications (Amini: column 7, lines 13-18), as in the claims.

Regarding claim 68, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: an applet, application, one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 69, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a control area having a cursor with an active and inactive state (Kamei: column 6, lines 7-20: color change for state indication), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 71, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands determining a distance of a cursor to the origin (Amini: column 8, lines 1-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 72, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining whether a cursor is active or inactive (Amini: column 8, lines 12-18), as in the claim.

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Regarding claim 73, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset commands (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 74, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera includes transmitting the camera control commands using the at least one network link (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 75, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing the user with compressed analog, digital, streaming audio and visual data, based on the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 76, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses selecting the at least one network user to provide control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-34), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 77, the Amini method, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a queue for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-52), as in the claim.

Amini discloses a graphical user interface (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the at least one network user and the at least one camera being connected by at least one communicative network link (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20), a GUI, wherein



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variable speed camera control commands are generated (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63) as in claim 78. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position within the control area, as in the claim. Kamei discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Kamei: column 3, lines 60-68; column 4, lines 1-35) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Kamei: column 6, lines 1-10) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Kamei: column 4, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Kamei: column 1, lines 20-41). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Kamei cursor and control area implementation into the Amini interface in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 78.

Regarding claim 79, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands is based on the cursor distance from the origin designation (Amini: column 8, lines 1-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 80, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the GUI variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset command buttons (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 81, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses a GUI including at least one location preset designation for directing the camera to fixed location (Amini: column 8, lines 18-23), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 82, Amini discloses having the cursor include an active or inactive mode (Amini: column 6, lines 7-20: color change for state indication), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 83, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein the control area includes a coordinate system for mapping cursor position to variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 16, lines 1-20), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 84, the Amini interface, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein the control area includes a coordinate system for mapping cursor position to pan and tilt variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 16, lines 1-20) as in the claim.

Amini discloses a system (Amini: figure 3) for remote control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: at least one initiating device for providing access to the at least one network user over a network (Amini: column 6, lines 10-30), the initiating device having a display for displaying an interface for providing variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 5, lines 45-50; column 16, lines 1-21)), and video data received from the at least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 30-41), at least one server to receive the variable speed camera control commands from the at last one initiating device (Amini: column 7, lines 10-20), to provide the variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini:

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column 7, lines 60-67), to receive at least one of audio and video data from the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), and to provide at least one of the audio and video data to the at least one network user (Amini: column 12, lines 10-28); and instructions for translating the variable speed camera control commands to instructions for moving the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 55-62), as in claim 92. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position within the control area, as in the claim. Kamei discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Kamei: column 3, lines 60-68; column 4, lines 1-35) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Kamei: column 6, lines 1-10) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Kamei: column 4, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Kamei: column 1, lines 20-41). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Kamei cursor and control area implementation into the Amini system in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 92.

Regarding claim 93, that the initiating device includes at least one processor (Amini: column 5, lines 1-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 94, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses at least one queue associated with the camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 95, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 96-100, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface includes a cursor and a control area, the control area having an origin, the cursor having an active and deactivated state, wherein the speed control commands are based on the distance between the activated cursor and the origin (Kamei: column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicates state activation), as in the claims.

Amini discloses a computer product (Amini: column 8, lines 50-55) for providing control of at least one camera to at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), the computer product disposed on a computer readable medium (Amini: column 7, lines 20-24) and having instructions for causing a processor to: provide at least one network link between the at least one camera and the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 5-20); provide at least one interface to the at least one network user (Amini: column 7, lines 26-43), the at least one interface for generating variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 7, lines 50-63); and provide variable speed controls commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 8, lines 64-68), and utilize the at least one network link to provide the at least one network user with data based on the at least one camera (Amini: column 9, lines 20-48), as in claim 101. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position within the control area,

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as in the claim. Kamei discloses that in a method for providing control to a camera to a network user (Kamei: column 3, lines 60-68; column 4, lines 1-35) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Kamei: column 6, lines 1-10) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Kamei: column 4, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Kamei: column 1, lines 20-41). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Kamei cursor and control area implementation into the Amini computer product in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 101

Regarding claim 102, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the network link is at least one of fiber optic, infrared, satellite, radio frequency, microwave cable, and internet protocol communications (Amini: column 7, lines 13-18), as in the claims.

Regarding claim 103, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: an applet, application, one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 104, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a control area having a cursor that the at

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least one user can activate and thereafter provide the variable speed commands (Kamei: column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicates state activation), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 106, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses wherein generating the variable speed camera control commands determining a distance of a cursor to the origin (Amini: column 8, lines 1-17), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 107, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses determining whether a cursor is active or inactive (Amini: column 8, lines 12-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 108, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the variable speed controls include at least one of pan, tilt, zoom, focus (Amini: column 5, lines 20-25) and preset commands (Amini: column 8, lines 13-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 109, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses selecting the at least one network user to provide control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 15-34), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 110, the Amini computer product, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses providing a queue for control of the at least one camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-52), as in the claim.

Amini discloses a system (Amini: figure 3) for remote control (Amini: column 15, lines 43-67; column 16, lines 1-21) of at least one camera by at least one network user (Amini: column 20, lines 1-10), comprising: means for providing access to the at least one network user over a

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network (Amini: column 6, lines 10-30), the means having a display for displaying an interface for providing variable speed camera control commands (Amini: column 5, lines 45-50; column 16, lines 1-21)), and video data received from the at least one camera (Amini: column 17, lines 30-41), processor means to receive the variable speed camera control commands from the at least one initiating device (Amini: column 7, lines 10-20), to provide the variable speed camera control commands to the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 60-67), to receive at least one of audio and video data from the at least one camera (Amini: column 6, lines 49-65), and to provide at least one of the audio and video data to the at least one network user (Amini: column 12, lines 10-28); and instructions for translating the variable speed camera control commands to instructions for moving the at least one camera (Amini: column 7, lines 55-62), as in claim 119. However, Amini fails to disclose having an interface having a cursor and a control area and generating variable speed control commands based on the cursor position within the control area, as in the claim. Kamei discloses that in a system for providing control to a camera to a network user (Kamei: column 3, lines 60-68; column 4, lines 1-35) it is known to provide at least one interface having a cursor and a control area (Kamei: column 6, lines 1-10) to the network user for generating variable speed control commands (Kamei: column 4, lines 30-35) in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras (Kamei: column 1, lines 20-41). Accordingly, given this teaching it would have been obvious for one of ordinary skill in the art to incorporate the Kamei cursor and control area implementation into the Amini system in order to provide the user with easier control manipulation in accessing and directing networked cameras. The Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, has all of the features of claim 119.

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Regarding claim 120, Amini discloses that the initiating device includes at least one processor (Amini: column 5, lines 1-18), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 121, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses at least one queue associated with the camera (Amini: column 13, lines 45-51), as in the claim.

Regarding claim 122, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface is at least one of: one graphical user interface, one database interface, one scripting interface, one menu driven interface, and one text based interface (Amini: column 7, lines 40-45 & 55-60; column 8, lines 40-45; figures 10A-10C), as in the claim.

Regarding claims 123-127, the Amini system, now incorporating the Kamei cursor and control area implementation, discloses that the interface includes a cursor and a control area, the control area having an origin, the cursor having an active and deactivated state (Kamei: column 6, lines 7-20: color change indicate state activation), wherein the speed control commands are based on the distance between the activated cursor and the origin (Amini: column 14, lines 12-18; column 16, lines 1-20), as in the claims.

### ***Conclusion***

6. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Valos discloses an intelligent multi-access system.



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7. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Andy S. Rao whose telephone number is (571)-272-7337. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Friday 8 hours.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mehrdad S. Dastouri can be reached on (571)-272-7418. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Andy S. Rao  
Primary Examiner  
Art Unit 2613

ANDY RAO  
PRIMARY EXAMINER

asr  
July 22, 2005